

SLE

calls a weaver's shuttle or reed a *slay*, *To slay* is to part a twist into single fibres.]

I on a fountain light,
Whose brim with pinks was platted,
The banks with daffodillies dight
With grafs like *slaves* was matted. *Drayton's Cynthia.*

SLEAZY. *adj.* [often written *slazy*.] Weak; wanting substance! This seems to be of the same race with *seave*, or from *slay*.

SLED. *n. f.* [*slæd*, Danish; *slæde*, Dutch.] A carriage drawn without wheels.

The *slæd*, the tumbrell, hurdles, and the flail,
These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden.*

SLEDDED. *adj.* [from *slæd*.] Mounted on a sled.
So frown'd he once when in an angry parle,
He smote the *slædded* Polack on the ice. *Shakespeare.*

SLEDGE. *n. f.* [Saxon; *sleggia*, Icelandic.]
1. A large heavy hammer.

They him spying, both with greedy force,
At once upon him ran, and him best,
With strokes of mortal steel, without remorse,
And on his shield like iron *slæges* bet. *Fairy Queen.*

The painful smith, with force of fervent heat,
The hardest iron soon doth mollify,
That with his heavy *slæge* he can it beat,
And fashion to what he it list apply. *Spenser.*

The upland *slæge* is used by under workmen, when the work is not of the largest, yet requires help to batter and draw it out: they use it with both their hands before them, and seldom lift their hammer higher than their head. *Moxon.*

Aristotle ascribes it unto the swiftness of that motion; but it would follow that the quick froak of a light hammer should be of greater efficacy, than any fustier and more gentle striking of a great *slæge*. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

2. A carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels; properly a *slæch*. See **SLED.**

In Lancashire, they use a sort of *slæde* made with thick wheels, to bring their marl out, drawn with one horse. *Mort.*

SLEEK. *n. f.* [*slæch*, Dutch.] Smooth; nitid; glossy.

Let me have men about me that are fat,
Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep a-nights. *Shakespeare.*

How eagerly ye follow my disguise,
As if it sed ye; and how *sleek* and wanton
Y' appear in ev'ry thing may bring my ruin. *Shakespeare.*

Yet are the men more loose than they,
More kemb'd, and bath'd, and rubb'd, and trim'd,
More *sleek'd*, more soft, and flacker limb'd. *Ben. Jonson.*

What time the groves were clad in green,
The fields all drest in flowers,
And that the *sleek*-hair'd nymphs were seen,
To seek them summer bowers. *Drayton.*

The purest pasteboard, with a *sleek* bone rub smooth, and
as even as you can. *Peacham.*

As in gaze admiring, oft he bow'd
His turret crest, and *sleek* enamel'd neck,
Favoured.
Those rugged names to our like mouths grow *sleek*,
That would have made Quintilian stare and gasp. *Milton.*

Thy head and hair are *sleek*,
And then thou kemb'st the tuzzes on thy cheek.
So *sleek* her skin, so faultless was her make,
Ev'n Juno did unwilling pleasure take
To see so fair a rival. *Dryden.*

To render soft, smooth, or glossy.

By dead Parthenope's dear tomb,
And fair Ligea's golden comb,
Wherewith the fits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her soft alluring locks. *Milton.*

2. To render soft, smooth, or glossy.

Gentle my lord, *sleek* o'er your rugged looks;
Be bright and jovial among your guests to night. *Shakespeare.*

She does *sleek*

With crumbs of bread and milk, and lies a-nights
In her neat gloves. *Ben. Jonson's Catiline.*

A sheet of well *sleeked* marble paper did not cast any of its distinct colours upon the wall.

The persuasive rhetoric
That *sleek'd* his tongue, and won so much on Eve,
So little here, nay lost. *Milton.*

A cruise of fragrance, form'd of burnish'd gold,
Odour divine! whose soft refreshing streams
Sleek the smooth skin, and scent the snowy limbs. *Pope.*

SLEEKLY. *adv.* [from *sleek*.] Smoothly; glossily.

Let their heads be *sleekly* comb'd, and their blue coats brush'd.
Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

TO SLEEP. *v. n.* [*slépan*, Gothic; *slépan*, Saxon; *slápsnis*, Dutch.]

1. To take rest, by suspension of the mental powers.

I've watch'd and travel'd hard;
Some time I shall *sleep* out; the rest I'll whistle. *Shakespeare.*

2. A

SLE

Where's Pede?—go you, and where you find a maid,
That ere she *sleep*, hath thrice ten prayers said,
Rein up the organs of her fantasy; *Ben. Jonson.*

Sleep the as found as careles inaney; *Ben. Jonson.*

But those that *sleep*, and think not on their fins,
Pinch them, arms, legs, backs, shoulders, sides, and thins. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

If the man be poor, thou shalt not *sleep* with his pledge. *Ben. Jonson.*

Sleep on now, and take your rest; behold, the hour is at hand. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Peace, good reader! do not weep;
Peace! the lovers are asleep:
They, sweet turtles! folded lie,
In the last knot that love could tie.
Let them *sleep*, let them *sleep* on,
Till this stormy night be gone,
And the eternal morrow dawn,
Then the curtains will be drawn,
And they waken with that light,
Whose day shall never *sleep* in night. *Croft.*

Those who at any time *sleep* without dreaming, can never be convinced that their thoughts are for four hours busy without their knowing it. *Locke.*

2. To rest; to be motionless.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the burly,
bon'd clown in chins of beef ere thou *sleep* in thy sheath, I
beseech jove on my knees thou mayst be turned into hob-
nails. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

How sweet the moonlight *sleeps* upon this bank!
Here will we sit, and let the sounds of music
Creep in our ears. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

The giddy ship, betwixt the winds and tides,
For'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stunn'd with the different blows; then shoots amain,
Till counterbuff'd the stops, and *sleeps* again. *Dryden.*

3. To live thoughtlessly.

We *sleep* over our happiness, and want to be roused into
a quick thankful sense of it. *Atterbury.*

4. To be dead; death being a state from which man will some
time awake.

If we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them
also which *sleep* in Jesus will God bring with him. *1 Thess.*

A person is said to be dead to us, because we cannot raise
from the grave; though he only *sleeps* unto God, who can
raise from the chamber of death. *Aspliff's Paragon.*

5. To be inattentive; not vigilant.

Heav'n will one day open
The king's eyes, that so long have *sleep'd* upon
This bold, bad man. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

6. To be unnoticed, or unattended.

You ever
Have wish'd the *sleeping* of this business, never
Desir'd it to be stir'd. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

SLEEP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Repose; rest; suspension of the
mental powers; slumber.

Methought I heard a voice cry *sleep* no more!
Macbeth doth murder *sleep*; the innocent *sleep*;
Sleep that knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care;
The birth of each day's life, fore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,
Chief nourisher in life's feast. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Cold callethe the spirits to succour; and therefore they can-
not so well close and go together in the head, which is ever
requisite to *sleep*. And for the same cause, pain and noise
hinder *sleep*; and darkness furthereth *sleep*. *Ben.*

Beasts that *sleep* in winter, as wild beirs, during their *sleep*
wax very fat, though they eat nothing.

His fasten'd hands the rudder keep,
And fix'd on heav'n, his eyes repel invading *sleep*. *Dryden.*

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,
His hat adorn'd with wings dispos'd the god,
And in his hand the *sleep*-compelling rod. *Dryden.*

Infants spend the greatest part of their time in *sleep*, and are
seldom awake but when hunger calls for the teat, or some pain
forces the mind to perceive it. *Locke.*

SLEEPER. *n. f.* [from *sleep*.]

1. One who sleeps; one who is not awake.

Sound music; come my queen, take hand with me,
And rock the ground whereon these *sleepers* be. *Shakespeare.*

What's the business,

That such an hideous trumpet calls to parley
The *sleepers* of the house? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

In some countries, a plant which shutteth in the night,
openeth in the morning, and openeth wide at noon; the in-
habitants say is a plant that lieth. There be *sleepers* know
then; for almost all flowers do the like. *Bacon.*

Night is indeed the province of his reign;
Yet all his dark exploits no more contain
Than a spy taken, and a *sleep*er slain. *Dryden.*

He must be no great eater, drinker, nor *sleepers*, that will
discipline his senses, and exert his mind: every worthy un-
dertaking requires both. *South's Sermons.*

2. A

SLE

1. A lazy inactive drom.

2. That which lies dormant, or without effect.

3. Let penal laws, if they have been *sleepers* of long, or if
grown unfit for the present time, be by wise judges confined
in the execution. *Bacon.*

4. A fish. *Ar-fowrth.*

SLEEPILY. *adv.* [from *sleepy*.]

1. Drowsily; with desire to sleep.

2. Dally; lazily.

I rather chuse to endure the wounds of those darts, which
envy casteth at novelty, than to go on safely and *sleepily* in
the easy ways of ancient mistakings. *Raleigh.*

3. Supinely.

He would make us believe that Luther in these actions
pretended to authority, forgetting what he had *sleepily* owned
before. *Atterbury.*

SLEEPINESS. *n. f.* [from *sleepy*.] Drowsiness; disposition to
sleep; inability to keep awake.

Watchfulness precedes too great *sleepiness*, and is the most
ill boding symptom of a fever. *Arbuthnot.*

SLEEPLESS. *adj.* [from *sleep*.] Wanting *sleep*.

The field
To labour calls us, now with sweat impos'd,
Though after *sleepless* night. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

While penive poots painful vigils keep,
Sleepless themselves to give their readers *sleep*. *Pope.*

SLEEPY. *adj.* [from *sleep*.]

1. Drowsy; disposed to sleep.

2. Not awake.

Why did you bring these daggers from the place?
They must lie there. Go, carry them and finish
The *sleepy* grooms with blood. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

She wak'd her *sleepy* crew.

And rising hastily, took a short adieu. *Dryden.*

3. Somniferous; somniferous; causing *sleep*.

We will give you *sleepy* drinks, that your senses unintelli-
gent of our insufficiency, may, though they cannot praise us,
as little accuse us. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Let such bethink them, if the *sleepy* drench
Of that forgetful lake be numb not fill. *Milton.*

I *sleep'd* about eight hours, and no wonder; for the phy-
sicians had mingled a *sleepy* potion in the wine. *Gulliver.*

SLEET. *n. f.* [perhaps from the Danish, *slæt*.] A kind of smooth
small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles.

Now van to van the foremost squadrons meet,
The midmost battles hasting up behind,
Who view, far off, the storm of falling *sleets*,
And hear their thunder rattling in the wind. *Dryden.*

Perpetual *sleet* and driving snow
Obscure the skies, and hang on herds below.
Huge oxen stand inclos'd in wintry walls
Of snow congel'd. *Dryden.*

Rains would have been poured down, as the vapours be-
came cooler; next *sleet*, then snow, and ice, and frost. *Obeys.*

TO SLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To snow in small par-
ticles, intermixed with rain.

SLEEVY. *adj.* [from the noun.] Bringing *sleeve*.

SLEEVE. *n. f.* [*slæp*, Saxon.]

1. The part of a garment that covers the arms.

Once my well-waiting eyes espy'd my treasure,
With *sleeves* turn'd up, loose hair, and breast enlarged,
Her father's corn, moving her fair limbs, measure. *Sidney.*

The deep smock *sleeve*, which the Irish women use, they
say, was old Spanish; and yet that should seem rather to be
an old English fiction: for in armory, the fashion of the
Manche, which is given in arms, being nothing else but a
sleeve, is fashioned much like to that *sleeve*. And knights,
in ancient times, used to wear their mittens, or love's *sleeves*
upon their arms; sir Launcelot wore the *sleeves* of the fair
maid of Asteloth in a tourney. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Your hose should be ungarter'd, your *sleeve* unbutton'd,
your shoe untied, demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shakespeare.*

You would think a smock a she-angel, he fo chants to the
sleeve-band, and the work about the square on't. *Shakespeare.*

He was clothed in cloth, with wide *sleeves* and a cape. *Bacon.*

In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,
Their hoods and *sleeves* the same. *Dryden.*

2. *Sleeve*, in some provinces, signifies a knot or skein of silk,
which is by some very probably supposed to be its meaning in
the following passage. [See **SLAVE**.]

Methought I heard a voice cry, *sleep* no more!
Macbeth doth murder *sleep*; the innocent *sleep*;
Sleep that knits up the ravell'd *sleeve* of care,
The birth of each day's life. *Shakespeare.*

3. *Sleeves*, Dutch, signifies a cover; any thing spread over;
which seems to be the sense of *sleeve* in the proverbial phrase.
A brace of sharpers laugh at the whole roguesy in their
sleeves. *L'Estrange.*

Men know themselves utterly void of those qualities which
the impudent hypocphant ascribes to them, and in his *sleeve*
laughs at them for believing. *South's Sermons.*

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the following passage. [See **SLAVE**.]

SLE

John laughed heartily in his *sleeve* at the pride of the esquire.
Arbuthnot's Hist. of John Bull.

4. To hang on a *sleeve*; to make dependent.

It is not for a man which doth know, or should know
what orders, and what peaceable government requireth, to
ask why we should hang our judgment upon the church's
sleeve, and why in matters of orders more than in matters of
doctrine. *Hooker.*

5. [Loligo, Latin.] A fish. *Ar-fowrth.*

SLEE'VE'D. *adj.* [from *sleeve*.] Having sleeves.

SLEE'VELESS. *adj.* [from *sleeve*.]

1. Wanting sleeves; having no sleeves.

His cloaths were strange, though coarse, and black, tho'
bare;

Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet, but 'twas now, so much ground was seen, *Donne.*

Become tuffaffaty.

They put on long *sleeveless* coats of home-spun cotton. *Sandys.*

Behold you idle by palmers, pilgrims trod,
Grave mummers! *sleeveless* some, and shirtless others. *Pope.*

2. Wanting reasonableness; wanting propriety; wanting so-
lidity. [This sense, of which the word has been long pos-
sessed, I know not well how it obtained; *Skinner* thinks it pro-
perly *sleeveless* or *lively*: to this I cannot heartily agree, though
I know not what better to suggest. Can it come from *sleeve*,
a knot, or *skew*, and so signify *unconnected*, hanging ill to-
gether? or from *sleeve*, a cover; and therefore means *plainly*
asfyrd, foolish without palliation?]

This *sleeveless* tale of transubstantiation was brought into
the world by that other fable of the multipresence. *Hall.*

My landlady quarrelled with him for sending every one of
her children on a *sleeveless* errand, as she calls it. *Spectator.*

SLEIGHT. *n. f.* [*slægt*, cunning, Icelandic.] Artful trick;
cunning artifice; dexterous practice; as sleight of hand; the
tricks of a juggler. This is often written, but less properly,
sight.

He that exhorted to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not
give counsel to be impolite; but rather to be all prudent
forethought, lest our simplicity be over-reached by cunning
sleights. *Hooker.*

Fair Una to the red cross knight
Betrothed is with joy;
Though false Duessa it to bar,
Her false *sleights* do employ. *Fairy Queen.*

Upon the corner of the moon,
There hangs a vap'rous drop, profound;
Till catch it ere it come to ground;
And that diffus'd by magick *sleights*,
Shall raise such artificial *sleights*,
As, by the strength of their illusion
Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Out slept the ample size
Of mighty Ajax, huge in strength; to him, Laertes' son,
That crafty one as huge in *sleight*. *Chapman.*

She could not so convey
The mally substance of that idol great,
What *sleight* had she the v'ardens to betray?
What strength to heave the goddess from her seat? *Fairf.*

In the wily snake